race for office in our District, or see that awakened more interest and effort.

WHAT CONSTITUTES & LADYS

precion is discussed very happily in an essay first page. We confine nd it to the young o oth some, but especially to young ladies, as of them are prome to neglect the cultivation of many of the traits indicated as necessary to the character

RAILBOAD RESTING

holders in the Spartanburg and Un road met in this place yesterday in annual meet ing. Of course we went to press before any thin was done. Proceedings next week.

CHANGEGLOR JOH JOHNSTON This honored jurist was in town on Monday last. He stopped at the Walker House, and left on Tuesdey morning for a trip to Cowpens.

MAGAZINES, Ac.

Blackwood for July begins the 45th volu the American Edition, and contains the index of the 4 ith. Its table of contents shows seven papers, all of which are readable, and several excellent. Besides No. 3 of Cierical Life-rather "tedious and tasteless" - we have Part 2d of Bulwer's new Novel, "What will he do with hil" as well as a review of the Life of Charles the Fifth of Spain, by W. Stirling, in which, however, we cannot fail to note o with the previous notice, in this same agazine, of his work on Charles. New York: published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, at \$3 per aunum; Blackwood and one of the for eign Reviews \$5, Blackwood and the four Re-

NORTH CAROLINA BLECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

By an extra from the Charlotte Western Democrat we learn the following:

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—The election on Thursday last passed off very quietly. There being no opposition to Mr. Cenige, or to the old Clerks, Messrs. Kerr and Reid, but half the vote of the county was polled. Considering the small vote, it will be seen that the people of Mecklenburg have endorsed Free Suffrage by a respectable majority:
Approved 670; not approved 192.

Cabarrus County.—Nelson Slough was elected Gennty Court Clerk, and John O. Wallace, Sup. Court Clerk, the latter without opposition.

Sixti Distraict.—Passengers by the North Carolina road this evening inform us that Scales, Dam., has been Puryear in the Sixth District. We learn that at Lexington, Scales' gain is 90. We are indebted to the editors of the Winston Sentinel for the following vote of Forsyth county: Scales 1, re indebted to the editors of the Winston Sentinel or the following vote of Forsyth county: Scales 1,-142, Puryear 877. For Prec Suffrage 1,173, opened 388. Senter clear gain in the county 144.

Firm Director.—It is also reported here, by screens who came up from below, that Gilmer has not resolved the full Whig vote in the 5th District as far as associated. But we have no certain in-

Thou Salany, The New York Micros, alleding to the remark of a contemporary that the salary of the President of the N. Y. Eric Railroad (\$25, 000) was higher than any salary paid to a private ndividual in the country, says:

The head man in St but resigned his place for more profitable employ-

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS J. RUSK .- This distinguished Texan Senator, formerly of Pendleton District, South Carolina, shot himself at home, on the 29th uit., in a fit of depression of mind. His death is deployed by all who knew him.

BATTALION MUSTER, -We attended the muster of the 2d Battalion of the 37th Regiment of Infantry, on Saturday, near Bivingaville-Col. W. D. Camp reviewing officer. The exercises were high. by creditable, though the battalion was compos few companies and the ranks thin. Col. Camp made a capital speech, ming tod with praise and consure in judicious measure. We are free to say that we have rarely listened to a military speech which struck us as so candid and appropriate.

OFFICER KILLED. -We regret to learn, from a paragraph in the Asheville (N. C.) News, that George Blackwell, sherill of Polk County, N. C. was mardered week before last while attempting to levy an excention upon some property. We fear the new town of Columbus is getting bad citizens in its neighborhood, when air officer cannot discharge his duties but at the peril of life.

ALABAMA. - Hon. A. B. Moore, of Alabama has been elected the Democratic Governor without

FROERAL COURT.-The Federal Court, for the first time, was held in Greenville last week, by his Honor Judge A. G. Magrath. The following lawyers, as we learn from the Enterprise, were admitted to its practice:

"Maj. B. F. Perry, C. P. Sullivan, Esq., C. J. Elford, Esq., Col. G. F. Townes, Col. E. P. Jones, Col. W. H. Campbell, Gen. S. M. Wilkes, J. W. Stokes, Esq., Maj. A. T. Broyles, Maj. W. K. Easley, S. D. Goodlett, Esq., and J. B. Sloan, Esq."

GLENN SPRINGS .- We find the following compli mentary extract of a letter from Glenn Springs in the Charleston Mercury. It bears date 3d instant:

"The healing efficacy of these waters is being highly appreciated by the invalids of our State, and the crowds from above and below are beginning to flock in, keeping triend Steen pretty busy. A hundred others are expected in this week, so that the house will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well tilled, and life and animation because will be well till an investigation will be an investiga gin to manifest itself around us. The votaries of pleasure will soon swell the throng, and the ball-room, the fiddle and the bow, so long idle, will be called into requisition. The bowling alley and bit-liard salcon are kept going night and day now; so

liard sulcon are kept going night and day now; so good with invigorating breezes, healthy exercise, that, living, and a draught of the cooling waters, who could but be pleased?

"Mr. Steen has worked hard since he has been here and improved the place very much. In addition to other incorrences, he has eat a new and shady road or walk from the hotel to the Spring, so that the distance has been lessened considerably. He has placed tenches at convenient distances from He has placed benches at convenient distances from each other along the line of the road for the benefit of the weak, and where also groups can sit and chai in coolest shade all day long. There is plenty of to coolest shade all day long. There is proom for others in the hotel, as well as the rous cottages in the grounds; let Charleston send up her perfine of visitors—which, certainly, should be a good one. More anon??

Sr. Louis, August 7.—The Kansas Herald states that the Cheyenne Indians have invested Fort Riley, which is occupied only by half a company of U. S. Infantry. The neighboring cettlers have been driven in, and some of them merdered. Greak's command was immediately ordered to the place by Gov. Walker.

tiele of six columns of small type urprise, not only that the article appears he was repeatedly urged to reconsider his resigna-tion and withdraw it from the hands of the Excess at time Mr. Ithett und the State (both in a minority as to what should be her true policy) have

having, in 1856, put forward one political letter, ddressed to Gov. Adams, on federal politics.

But in what has the political sentiment of the peothe occupation of a place spurned under no the State is vastly more discordant to his views now than then, however indifferent the lower portion of the State may be to its manifestation. The thunourse of Gov. Walker in Kansas or the administration in supporting him) we fear have been more distinct and alarming there than in other portions need on others. This is far from being so. For urselves, we heartily ablior Walker's course, as iolative of his constitutional immunities, and condenn the administration for sustaining him. But the fault and wrong lie at the doors of the adminneted, even if his words have amplified them. But ansas, in the public belief, was a dead cock in the t- and nobody will make issue for a dead bird. For a living dog (as the Preacher says) is better than a dead lion." Georgia, through her Democratic Convention, les condemned both; but Georgia, we are sorry to believe, in thus acting, shot shead of public sentiment. Certain it is that the position assumed on this question was in much attributable to the previous action of the opposing Know Nothings and they could not, on a point of patriotism, consent to occupy a lower position going before the people. Mississippi followed her xample. And were we to search for motives, oubtless much personal opposition to Walker would be found mixed up with it. We do not say that honest and sincere reprehension was not an ommingled.

But admitting, for the argument, that naught but atriotism has developed this condemnation in Georgia and Mississippi, and aroused the declar nergies of the ultra Southern papers -can an issue | convince you that your system of cultivation is defor a dissolution of the Union be made up on the determination of the people of Kansas to exclude slavery from its limits! Indirectly, should such a result follow the formation of a constitution, ederal authority will have been instrumental in effeeting the exclusion, but such conviction cannot btain in the public mind of the country; and thus How was it as to Californial Federal interferen vas direct and advisory. Yet the country was ceded, notwithstanding Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and South Carolina threatened setion should the Executive plans reach consummation. As we a the present posture of affairs, no direct is looking to dissolution, can be made up, with the slightest promise of uniting the South. Peter the Hermit may preach up a crusade, but the powerful barons with their armed retainers are required to work out the result. So newspapers may deluge the country with essay after essay, demonstrating that right after right is being invaded and reft away, but the people are stoically indifferent—and show no sensibility to wrongs not felt as a crushing weight

-and only true as theories. What use, therefore, in selecting a man with pecial view to his sentiments and capacity to procure a dissolution of the Union-which is a remote possibility? So little is Mr. Rhett qualified for such a contingency, that we venture the assertion that he will do more to prejudice the cause of separation than any man who could be selected. Notoriously unpopular in the State, an avowed disunionist perse-he would neither exert strength at home nor conciliate support abroad. We admit him a man of talent, but regard him a man without influenceand therefore totally unsuited for the only purpose for which his presence is desired at Washington. No dogmatist is suited for diplomacy or statesmanship. Had this been the characteristic of Judge Butler, his influence would never have been what it was-nor would his people have so clustered to his support or wept his fall. Give us, say we, it man who knows when to advance, when to recede with out yielding gained ground, and ready at all times

to be governed by circumstances. Believing that R. Barnwell Rhett (though a gen leman of experience and great ability, however impracticable) is not such a man, but one wedded to reconceived notions and opinions, we honestly hope the Legislature will disregard his claims, and select another better suited to the times and circumstances of our country.

[For the Carolina Spartan.] DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MESSAS. Emrors: Recent advices from this lu stitution assure us that its "powers that be" have tetermined to proceed at once to the erection of the plendid college edifice for which they had contracted, before the late decision of the court adverse, in part, to their claims. Inasmuch as the Trustees are known to be cautious and prudent men, this fact is highly gratifying, as an evidence of the confidence which they have in either the full recovery yet of the funds expected from the Chambers' estate, or in the strength of their other re sources. The contemplated edifice is about three hundred feet long, and of vast proportions. The cost is set down at seventy thousand dollars. The building, it is said, will surpass in extent of accommodation any other collegiate building in the South ern country. Its intended position is on on elevated plateau, around which the professors' houses will ultimately be erected—the whole forming a megnificent group. Sie itur ad astra.

Yours, &c., CLERICAL SIMPLICITY.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson who was caught in a state-room with Miss Hender son, on board a Mississippi steamboat, has been ac quitted of criminality by a Presbytery, but consured for indiscretion! The lady said that she asked him o share her berth, to avoid the annoying attention

MISSOURI ELECTIONS .- ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6 .-The returns of the election in this State are so in-definite that no certain results can be given.

of the second elerk.

are now hideous with sodge, that, by judicious and inexpensive manuring, might now be waving with therich vegetation of Indian corn, or rank with the stubble of the golden wheat barvest. Worn out and the rathless are devastated the adjoining wood-land, which was in a few years doomed to like negleet. And thus the system went on, till poverty of soil is now the boast of our State, and emigra tion the necessity of many of our people. For nately, some are among the can't-get-aways, and these are now the only hope of the State. A survey of their condition has convinced them that wards amendment. Intelligent farmers are cas tonves, and straw, and muck are attracting atten-

tion. Cutton-seed and lime, though dear and hard to get, are coming into more general use. Two or three barrels of nubbins to the acre do not pay for working corn, and the yield must be increased Seed to ten and twelve bushels is a poor return from land worth five to ten dollars per sere, and wakened a belief that similar effects have been pro- that must be quadrupled. These results can be brought about by manure. Under the old system sixty acres in corn and wheat would not realize as much of both as would five-and-twenty under judicions fertilizing. This is not assertion merely-it is truth. We ourselves know one aere of ground in the District and very little better than other except by proper culture and manuring-which this year produced fifty-nine bushels of wheat, and is now rank with a erop of corn equally promising. Our rich river and creek bottoms, if nided by plaster, lime salt, or guano-or even a light appliention of well-rotted stable manure-could equal this But it costs too much -the land does very well without it -or other like excuses defeat the salutatory result. Labor is too high and land teo high to allow of poor farming. Nobody can afford it. If this is so, then go to work to improve land, and make your labor profitable. If one sere can be made to produce thirty or forty bushels of corn o wheat, where is the use of working two or three, with no greater aggregate result? The saved la bor-of man and beast-will more than pay for the manure, even if you have to buy it. Think of element in both cases, but simply that other feelings | this, and act upon it. It is useless to say that your land will not realize this yield—that it is too this or too that. Subsoil and manure-change your culture-plow in hot dry weather-stir up the soil. The very fact that you have raised bad crops should

feetive, and stimulate change. To help you, we have transferred to our fourth page so essay from that incomparable journalfished at Montgomery, Alabama, and edited by practical and successful planters-a Plantation Manual. The system therein laid down has worked well with the writer, and will also do so with you, if you faithfully follow it. As your own has always ended in diminished crops and weakened land, abandon it, and take his. Be governed by interest, if by nothing else, and force yourself into

As many of our readers have planted the Chisome sensible directions as to its culture, &c. It is brief and explicit, and needs no commentary.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

The following directions, in reference to the choice of ground, time of planting, manner of planting, cultivating, stripping, and cutting the Chi-nese Sugar Cane, when it is grown for the purpose nese Sugar Cane, when it is grown for the purpose of making Syrup or Sugar, have been gathered from practical men, who have had experience in the field in the sugar growing districts of this and other countries, by Messra. Hedges & Free, corner of Main and Water streets, Ciucianati.

Cuotes of Ground.—Upland soil is better for sugar than low ground, though the latter may be a stream, down and. It is supposed that the saccha-

strong, deep soft. It is supposed that the saccharine matter in plants is absorbed chiefly from the atmosphere; and though a larger growth of cane can be secured on low ground than on high, there will be more water in the sap; and as the cost of pressing and boiling is considerable, it is not always desirable to produce the largest growth, but rather

the richest juice.
Time of PLANTING.—The seed of the Chinese Sorgho, or Sorgho Sacre, should not be planted until the ground has become warm to a considerable depth. If the season is backward, as the present spring, the first or tenth of June will do very well. Mr. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., raised best seed, last year, from seed planted on the

eighth of June MANNER OF PLANTING -All agree that one seed in a place, eight or ten inches spart, in drills four feet apart, running north and south, gives the best growth, and renders its maturity more certain and uniform. It should be borne in mind that the Sorgho or Intphee stools out like wheat, i. e., one seed produces several stalks, and it is therefore not only less but detrimental to a good growth of the best cane to plant the seed too thick. are essential to the best growth for sugar, it is bet ter, as a general thing, to have too few than too many stalks, therefore no harm is done if a few hills

many stalks, therefore no harm is done it a few hills fail to come up, as they probably will when there is but one seed in a place.

CULTIVATION—The does not differ from the cultivation of Indian Corn, except that it should be watched when near motority. When it is intended to make sugar or molasses, the seed head should be plucked out. This should be done after the seed has formed, and before it begins to fill, i. e., before it begins to assume a milky appearance or, in other it begins to assume a milky appearance; or, in other words, while the seeds are yet of a green color inside. The seed heads are easily plucked out by grasping the head and jerking upward. In a shor time after this is done, new panieles will shoot out from the joints below, on which new seed heads will form. As soon as the seed in these new heads has begun to form, the whole stalk should be stripped bare of all its leaves and panicle, leaving

bing but the naked trunk. STRIFFING.-This operation is performed very quick by those accustomed to it. It is done with an instrument shaped much like a pruning hook, only it is larger, and is not sharp. A stroke downward with this instrument, close to the stalk, strips off not only the paniele and blades, but the sheaths instrument is sharp it does not clean the stalk so well, and besides that, it would be likely to wound the stalk, and cause it to sour.

CUTTING .- This may be done as stripping is completed, but not until the mill and kettles are all ready, as the cane should be ground as seen as it is cut, and the juice bailed as seen as it is expressed. Otherwise, the quality of the syrup made from it will be inferior, and it w be nearly impossible to make sugar from it at all. ---

During the last illness of Dr. Chirac, the celeated French physician, he was attacked with debrium, on recovering from which he felt his own

We have ever looked upon Gen. Sir Charles J. Napier as a chivaleous soldier and remainte gentleman—full of fire in war and bland courtesy in peace—a better type of that anomaly, Claverhouse, as drawn by Sir Walter Scott—whose tiger-like thirst for blood made him a fiend on the bettle-field, while his effeminacy and settiness of manhers in private circles disperved his fereity, and led to doubts of the identity of the two characters.

The parallel between the two generals, however, ar we learn by this "life by his brother," is closes than we had ever dreamed, as will be seen by the following extract. We knew that some such plan had

been proposed when this country was threatened with the French war and Washington was called from his retirement to gird on anew the the heruses of strife; but had no just conception that the plan was seriously proposed and discussed in the sabinet of England in the war of 1812-5-much less that the mild and gentlemanly Napier. its author. That England did not canotion and adopt the scheme proposed, we are free to believe, resulted from no mawkish sensibility as to see but she was rather restrained by the universal execration that fell on her for having let loose upon he revolted American coloures the merciless savages during the straiggle of the Revolution. We are sure this barb bous proposal will excite a thrill of horror even-at this remote day, and it cannot but cast infamy upon the name of its nutbur, in entemporary morality—for the government of England, little scrupalous even now as to the agents of its purposes of State, revolted at a pro-position so monstrous, and rejected it with prompt "To this period (when he joined Sir Sidney Beck.

To this period (when he joined Sir Sidney Beek, with in army and navy operations in the Chesapeake) also belongs his scheme for arming the black population of slaves against the whites. It cannot be passed over without notice, without reprehation. The plan was bold—would perhaps have been expedient and effective as an operation of war, but no casuistry could redeem it from the admissible into civilized and honorable warfare. Give me," he said, "two hundred thou and stampers and non-commissioned officers of three black regiments—that is to say, about one hundred persons, accustomed to drill black men. Let the ships with store of arms lay off while I strike into the woods with my drill nien, my own regiment and proolamations exciting the blacks to rise for free-dom; forbidding them, however, to commit excesses, under pain of being given up or hanged. It was his calculation that thus one million of men might have been collected—one hundred thousand at least before the American Government could be aware of the movement. This force was to have been or-ganized in regiments and brigades, and then, "when this mass shall be collected and armed, we shall roll down to the coast, and our large fleet can pass roll down to the coast, and ber large fleet can pass into the Delayere country, out of which we shall instantly chase the whole population." This mass was to have gone on rolling and swelling, until it became an army of two hundred thousand men, with a reserve of one hundred thousand men, with a reserve of one hundred thousand more. These in one month (111) were to be drilled and fully equipped, and were then to take part in combined operations, which should bring the enemy to abject terms of automation. "Had this plan been accepted, two things must have happened—we should have districted the combined slavery in America." This plan might have been successful, might have inflicted great injury on the enemy, but it might have inflicted great injury on the enemy, but it would have been by means which would have made it the bloodiest episode in molern bistory. Sir Charles thought that a servile war, thus conducted, my ever did or can move without horrors! Acblacks could be held in more rigid discipline than our own troops, and there was no reason to think many horrors would have been perpetrated." Strange fallacy! It is well known-none knew better than himself-how difficult it is to repress pillage, rapine, eruelty, among trained soldiers used sion or sense of wrong; and is it reasonable or now sible to suppose that men, whose backs were still marital conditions, which, in each difficult case, smarting with the lash, whose limbs were still numbd with the pressure of shackles, whose blood was boiling with rage, whose hearts were seething and bursting like voicances with hate and vengeance, could have been led to understand or respect the sommonest laws of mercy and bumanity? nass of three hundred thousand men, acting under e same motives and the same feelings, governed nly by one hundred superiors, and repressed by o presence of one regiment, how was the penalty forime to be exacted? In such an army, horrors must have been perpetrated, atrocities committed The Government rejected the plan. They did well. They still remembered the reproach which the employment of Indians in former wars had left upon us, and shrank from the responsibility of an et which would have impressed an indelable stain in their age, and have drawn, perhaps, on their ountry one of those terrible retributions which per follow national crime. The plan would have abolished slavery in America! We would not have even such a foul blot on civilization wiped out with such a bloody sponge. Yet when in the history of man was human error ever repressed or extinguish

ed by violent agencies? BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.-The Southern aptist of last week contains a summary review of the proceedings of the annual session of the Baptist tate Convention of South Carolina, which began at Greenwood, S C., on the 25th ult., and closes

on the 28th ult.

"In the absence of the appointed preacher, Rev.
Dr. Manly was selected to preach the opening sernon, which was founded on I Chron. xvi: 29— Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.' Dr Manly, the President of last year, having declined re-appointment, the officers were elected as fol lows: J. L. Reynolds, D. D., President; Rev. Dr. Manly, Vice President; Rev. J. J. Brantly, Secre-

tary."
The "Enoroe" and "Twelve Mile River" Asso ciations were admitted as constituents of the Associations, and a rule adopted that hereafter constituent Associations and other bodies represented shall appropriate one dollar for each delegate appointed, appropriate one dollar for each delegate appointed, for the printing of the minutes of this convention. The case and application of the Edgefield village Baptist Church, which has been repelled by the Edgefield Association, came up, and after some dis-cussion the following Council or Committee of Conference to meet the bodies at issue was appointed;

J. P. Tastin, H. D. Duneau, R. Furman, I. L. Bronces, J. G. Landrum, J. O. B. Dargan, and J. K. Mendenhali.

The recent action of the American Tract Society was considered, and the result was the appointment of a committee, on motion of Rev. B. Manly, D. D. The report of this committee recommends a suspension of all relations or official intercourse with "American Tract Society," until a reverse of

their obnexious action. This report was adopted. Rev. James P. Boyce, of the Furman Universiwas appointed special agent for completing and collecting the amount necessary to reach the sum of \$100,000, which has been pledged for this the proposed "Union Seminary." The Trustees of the Forman University have granted leave of absence to Professor Boyos until May, 1858, if neces-

the teachers and proper facilities are to be found, here will the students in reach of them go, whether men's sons and daughters, or the sons and

It seems that male and fem to schools, such are contemplated by the Nezeroth mevement, are greatly needed in that section; and the fact that the wealthy and influential citizens of that old and reectable neighborhood have entered into this project with zeal and energy, is an ample quaranty of is speedy and triumphant success. With a capital ulty situated in a healthy and fertile section of the district, convenient to two mineral spengs, to begin with, emlowed by and based upon a reserve of a whole neighborhood of patriotic and intelligent citizens, who can command five times that amount, if necessary, and who will do it rather than not succeed, failure is impossible—success is a fixed fact. That they are determined to succeed in evinced. by their advortising the lots in their contemplated own, on the 224 instant, before the buildings pre put up, when they will not bring more than half of what they will be worth as soon as the college buildings are completed and the sounds go into peration—thus showing to the world that specula-ion is not their object, but success their determina-

REMARKS BY THE EDITORS .- Our correspondent as suffered himself to fall into an error about the Limestone Female High School, The Baptists, as denomination, have nothing to do with it. It is entirely and solely a private enterprise the excluive property of the Mesers. Curtie.

MARRIAGE OF SLAVES.

The Charleston Courier contains a o the Charleston Baptist Association, made by Rev. Dr. Manly, on a query referred to the last respein-

"Suppose A has a slave, a member of the Church. whose wife is on B's plantation, and that B, having total the divergence coming on his struction the latter takes another wife, but says that he is willing to leave the present and take the former wife, if he is permitted. What must, in this case, be done?"

The report is long distinct and discriminating the following condensation appended to the paper containing a resume of the argument and rules for action. Of course this is only the law of the Charleston Association, unless adopted by others, which

are equally independent in action on this subject. I. Great care should be exercised when members unite with the Church. Their previous conjugal relations should be subjects of strict inquiry; and if needful, the Church should prescribe the

ship is open.

2. A divorce on account of adultery and a subparty from the communion of the Church. It may be prudent, however, for the Church, in all such

cases, to insist upon a preliminary probation, say of six months, before the re-marriage may take place. 3. A divorce and second marriage, caused by the compulsory separation of husband and wife, and where there is no reasonable hope of the return of the absent party, should be admitted after a similar or longer probation. In case of a return to the same neighborhood, if married again, the parties must consider themselves as dead to each other: just as when, from long absence, one of the par ties presumes on the death of the other, and mar ries again. In every case the Church should be consulted, and will give leave to marry again, only where the separation was involuntary to the slave, and seemed final. The law of Christ evidently requires that if the separation may be prevented, the departure of bushand or wife is criminal, and should herefore be punished by excommunication. If a servant is permitted to go or remain with his wife and he refuses, he as truly sends away his wife as did the ancient Jews whom Christ condemned.

4. A mere outward separation, which involves the Church in odium, will separate from its com-munion one or both of the parties. A separation not involving a divorce, nor malicious feelings against each other, will scarcely justify their perpetual exclusion from Church fellowship, although it may originally call for censure. A second mur-

age in this case could not be tolerated. In relation to the case sent up to the Association e know too little to decide absolutely. hibition of the master of the wife was on account of on the plantation inexpedient, we doubt the ty of giving him leave to marry again. If, when under prohibition, without his fault, and when there seemed no chance of reconcilement on the part of the master, and no prospect of return to his wife for the husband, he has been permitted to marry again, we think that this second marriage should not be annulled, even though an opportunity should unexpectedly occur of going back to the first wife.

Dr. Manly requests the Charleston Courier to say that the credit of the report on slave marriages to the Charleston Baptist Association is due to Rev. E. T. Winkler.

Corron.—The United States Economist, of last week, says that there is now a prospect of advaneed prices for cotton. It bases this expectation upon not much more than an ordinary supply, while the arge harvests of Europe caust create an increased

demand. It says:
"This demand is to be reached only when the general demand for cotton so far, exceeds the Unid States crop as to compel large supplies from about to be attained. The United States crop is limited by the supply of labor, and the wants of Europe are more than equal to the whole of that State as a condition of the location at Greenville of labor in the most favorable years—even in years of the proposed "Union Seminary." The Trustees dear food. A season of cheap food and cheap consumption of goods, in such a manner that the pulse, mistaking himself for one of his patients.
"Why was I not called in before?" said the doctor.
"It is too late; has the gentleman been bled?" His attendants answered in the negative. "Then he is a dead man," answered Chirac; "he will not live six bours," and his prediction was verified.

The next annual session of the Convention has paired of lower rates for cotton. They are to seek their compensation in advance of fabries. It is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted in the negative. "Then he is a gency to the Convention has paired of lower rates for cotton. They are to seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as this converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as the converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that as the converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries. It is not unreasonable to suppose, the chart of their compensation in advance of fabries. It is not unreasonable to suppose, the chart of their converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries. It is not unreasonable to suppose, the chart of their converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries. It is not unreasonable to suppose, the chart of their converted seek their compensation in advance of fabries.

ALLEGED RETIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRIDE.

short-signical sense in the first produced the mon-strosity the African show trade. In accordance with that plan, a feebes to take out 4,000 negroes from Africa had been obtained—a hoense which had afterwards been annually renewed. The terms proposed to be mirred to those negroes were 2s. a month, and it was said that negroes having been purchased and liberated on the African coast would immediately have their minds opoued as to the na-ture of an indenture of apprenticeship, and would immediately eater into such indentures and go at board ship to be conveyed to the West Indies, a wages of 9s. a month. Now, the negro unture was completely misusederstood by those who advocated such a scheme. The negroes were naturally sim-ple minded and innocent, but they possessed almost —as did the ancient Egyptism—an absolute horror

compected with it. To propose, therefore, to free negroes to emigrate from Africa and cross the ocean, was one of the wildest schemes which ever a perverted into nation had invented."

Having appealed in powerful language to the Home to do all in their power to discountenance the slave trade in every shape, Lord Brougham concluded by naving an address to her Mujerty, I that, even if the system adopted by which stated that, even if the system adopted by the French Government were not illegal, it had a direct tendency to promote the slave trade; and that her Majesty had, therefore, been requested to her endeators to discountenance all in tended, directly or indirectly, to p

Government when he said that they were incopa-ble of giving any encouragement, directly or indi-rectly, to the days trade.

The opinion of his noble and learned triend

would receive the most respectful attention of government. He hoped the house would agree to the address, because it would strengthen the hands of the government, though they needed no stimulant, for the subject had been a matter of constant and confidential communication between the two governments, and that no effort should be wanted to prevent the re-establishment of the slave trade. The noble earlithen detailed what had been done. and said that if if turned out that the slave trad

was revived, the government would not hesitate to use the power vested in them to stop it. Lord Harrowby said: "To show the light in bord Harrowby said: "To show the light in which this system was likely to be viewed by the native chiefs in Africa, he would take the liberty of reading the copy of a very curious lefter sent by the King of Calabar in answer to a British merchant who had written to His Majesty to know whether any of his people would engage themselves as free laborers. The letter was as follows:
"OLD CALABAR, June 5, 1850.

"Dear Sir: I received your kind letter by the magistrate, through Capt. Todd, and by your wish I now write to sty, we be glad for supply you with slaves. I hav spoken with King Archibury, and all Calabar gentleman be very glade to do the sam. Regard to free subgration we man no will go for himself. We shall buy them arram we do that time slave trade bin. We be very glad for them man to come back again to Calabar; but I fear that time they go for West ladies he no will com back her. We have hit agreed to charges four boxes of time they go for West ladies he no will comback her. We have all agreed to charges four boxes of brass and copper rod for man, woman, and children, but shall not be able to supply the quantity you mention. I think we shall be able to get 400 or 500 for one reset, and to load her in three or four months, for we cannot get them all ready to wait for the ship. She will have to com and take them on board as they com. We have no place on strong to keep them. The ship will have to pey convey to me and Archbury, but no other gentlemen - say, 10,000 coppers for each town in cloth or any other article of trad. I shall be very glad if the term I mention will sait you, for we shall not be able to do
it at a less price, and man to be paid for with rods.
I shall be very good when you write me again to mak arrangements with your captain what tim the ship roust com, hoping you are quite well, beleave me to be, "my dear sir, your humble servant, "Eve Hossaw Krse."

"live Housers Kise."
This letter showed that the system would be but another form of the slave trade, and that the so-called free laborers would be beight and sold. No doubt the horrorsof the middle passage could be prevented by the proper regulation of the ressels employed in conviving the negroes, and after the laborer arrived in a colony in which slavery had been abolished, to world no longer be the victim of oppression. Yet on the coast of Africa the effect of the plan could be to-revive the gambling spirit engewiered by the slave trade, together with all the atrocities connected with the capture of slaves in the interior, while the course of peaceful commerce and agriculture now extending rapidly over the shores of Africa would be entirely arrested.

Lord Brougham briefly replied, quoting the favorite organ of the slave party in the Carolinas, to show that the slaveholders in America regarded the example proposed to be set by England and France in the matter of exportation of "free" ne-groes from Africans an encouragement and a jusgroes from Africans an encouragement and a justification for them to procure as many slaves as they chose for Someon States. The enforcement of any contract forwages would be entirely within the jurisdiction of the slave State in which the negro was located; and it was easy to see what would become of the "freedom" of the African emigrant in the event of any legal dispute prising.

The address was then agreed to.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 — Messrs. Marshall and Underwood, Americans, bave been re-elected to Congress. The Democrata claim ett, Peyton, Jewett, Clay.

dent that he will receive a successor in the Governorship of Utah with pleasure. Very find in his Col. V. B. Ogden, U. S. Count at Brinet, he and, died on the 4th ult. The net second in the United States Trees on 31st ult., subject to draft, was \$18,600,000 which over \$5,000,000 are in New York. The number of warrants issued from the Person Office during the month of July, under the beauty nearly 322,000 acres are necessary. To esting to 201,000 warrants insued since the passage of the s 26,250,000 seres are required.

The Laurensville Hersid says that the core

one of the Presbyterian Female College will be aid with appropriate ceremonies on the 2d 8 ber-Roy. Dr. Buist delivering the ora Rav. . G. Gibson, late rector of the St. Mark Episcopal Church, Chesterville, bus vacated his

cases, the stilled that the rould be completed in two y

The annual Fair of the South Carolina Institu Charleston, will take place at Institute Hall, on the

18th Mayember next. Andrew Wallace, of Columbia, has 500 to the endowment fund of the Columbia P.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, President Pierce's Sc

cetary of the Navy, died at Payesteville, N. C., his iome, on the 4th instant, aged 44. Intense excitement has been prevailing at Lo

envior it, Kanses, in consequence of the discovul an organized gang of murderers. Two of the

But President Buchanan and Gen. Cass were unwilling to confirm the proposal made by their prodecessors, without very satisfactory convalent in relation to blockade, &c. If the British and French navies could not plunder our commerce, it is no of war, they could, at least, by their superior force, blockade our ports, and, in fact, prevent at American sall from being spread upon the ocean American sall from being apread upon the come into the Moreover, Mr. Buchanan did not come into the Presidency to carry out the views of the late Administration, and does not concur with them, in a multiple of the concur with them, in an arrange of the concurrence of the concurr freign policy. The correspondence between this government and that of foreign powers in relation to the privateering question was discontinued by the present Administration. No counter propositions have been agreed upon, and the matter rests were it began. It will be time enough, when Congress meets, for the President to lay his views on this subject before the country.—Journal of Commerce.

dont of the Charleston Mercury gives the follo about the difficulties between this country and No Granada:

Granada:

"The commingling of the interests of pricompanies with diplomatic affairs in our fater to
with the Republies of Central America renthem complex and unsatisfactory, and ever varin their aspects; yet it is protty certain that the
approaching a better condition that of kits.

Eresident is expected to return to Washington is
latter part of this week, when the result of the latter part of this week, when the result of the con-ferences between the Granadian Minister and the Scerttary of State will be reviewed in the Cabinet. But it is understood that, although the British minister has used its inflaence to occure satisfactory arrangements, the alienation of Granadian territory is not contemplated by that Greenent. In what sense, and to what extent, she is willing to give me the control of the Islet of Taboga, does not app the control of the Islet of Taboga, does not app This little is to ten miles from Paganna, in hand that name, and of course its peculiar pos-gives it all is value to a nation desiring either trol or impetriced transit across that Library There are many, lowever, who think that it would be better to bargain with Grapada for the guaran tree of partection for a railroad through her territo ry, than to impose upon ourselves the protective acquired territory there."

Consistency .- We mentioned in the last of our more, on the authority of a paragraph saw in the Mercury, that Col. Orr had been asw in the Mercury, that Col. Orr had been ap-pointed a Corporator in the Northern Pacific Rail-road by the Legislature of Nebraska. We now state "by authority" that there is no truth in the al-fegation. He is not a Corporator, nor did he while in the West, or at any other time, ever attend any meeting of the Corporators or officers—he has no interest. direct or indirect, in any Railroad in the